

Some Special Prices at

FENELON'S!

Heavy all Wool Beaver Shawls,
formerly sold from \$4 to \$7
now, \$3.00 to \$4.75

Full Size Comforters, 90c to \$1.98

10-4 Gray Cotton Blankets,
65c grade for 50c

10-4 All Wool Silver Gray
Blankets, now \$2.00

Feather Pillows, 1.00 to 1.50.

If you have not tried our new Lin-
ings give them a trial and you will
use no other.

Yours, Anxious to Please,

C. M. & W. W. FENELON

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.

Trade is not booming as we be-
gin the new year, because
people have bought about all they
need. But we have a good many
things which we carried from the
old year into the new, and are more
than anxious to get rid of them,
even at a great sacrifice to us.
These articles are too numerous to
mention here; but if you will venture
in and ask for our bargains, we will
guarantee that you will not be dis-
appointed and will not go anywhere
else to get what you want in the
lines of goods we carry. Come and
see us anyway.

SPAFFORD & COLE,

The Rhinelander Lighting Co.

The above is the name of the new
firm which on the 1st of January
took possession of the plant of the
Faust Electric Light Co. The firm is
composed of Messrs. E. A. Forbes
and C. A. Wixson, both of Gladstone,
Mich. Both are practical men and
the purchase of the plant was the re-
sult of negotiations entered into
some time ago, Mr. Faust being de-
sirous of disposing of the property
owing to ill health. Mr. Forbes,
president of the new company, is a
man, young in years, yet well versed
in all matters pertaining to an elec-
tric plant. He assisted in the set-
ting up of the dynamo and engines
and the wiring when the plant here
was originally built in 1889, at that
time being connected with the
Thompson-Houston Electric Co. He
remained here for some time until
everything was in working order,
afterward entering the employ of the
Electrical Engineering Co., of Minn-
apolis, and remaining with that
firm for three years.

Mr. Wixson, secretary and treas-
urer of the company, is a brother of
our well known townsman, J. C.
Wixson, and is well qualified for the
position he will fill. He will look
after the collections and attend to
the books.

The plant originally commenced
lighting the city in 1889, starting in
with 25 arcs and 250 incandescent
lamps. At present current is fur-
nished 17 arcs and 2000 incandescents,
and if the system keeps on growing
as it has an additional engine and
dynamo will have to be placed in
position.

Mr. Faust has not made up his
mind as to what business he will en-
gage in. He will leave shortly for
the south where he will spend the
balance of the winter. His family
will remain here.

After Factories.

Paul Browne, acting in his cap-
acity as secretary of the Rhinelander
Advancement Association, left the
first of the week for points in Ohio
and Indiana, where he will look up
manufacturing concerns with whom
he has been in correspondence for
some time, relative to their actual
standing and worth to the commu-
nity in which they are located. He
has been in close correspondence
with several loop and heading fac-
tories which are impressed favor-
ably with this section. These con-
cerns utilize woods which grow here
in abundance, such as basswood,
elm, birch and maple. These woods
have had no real value except as
firewood and the farmers have in
many instances burned up brush
heaps which would have brought a
tidy sum had there been a factory of
this kind here to work up the rough
material.

It is highly likely that Mr. Browne
will, if the conditions impress them-
selves upon him favorably, arrange
matters both to the satisfaction of
the factory men and to the city. He
will spend about ten days on the trip
and will investigate a number of en-
terprises beneficial to this locality
before returning.

Didn't Like His Job.

A man from Portage hired out to
George Langley, last week, to work
in the woods. He was put to work
at M. Payment's camp at Long
Lake, and directed to haul logs from
the hills down to the river. The
hills in that neighborhood are high—
very high; so high, in fact, that the
man, his team and empty sleds were
stuck fast before they were half way
up, and it was necessary to haul
them to the top with a block and
chain. While this was being done
the man looked up in the air, and
seeing logs away up almost out of
sight, asked the foreman how he was
going to get those logs down. Mr.
Payment told him they would be
hailed down, whereupon the Portage
man emphatically declared that he
"would be ——— if he'd haul them
down," and threw up his job. It
makes the hair turn white on the
new men who have had limited ex-
perience in the woods who hire out
to the Langley & Anderson firm and
are put to work on the steep hills of
Long Lake. An idea possesses them
that they are to be laid away before
their time and the appetite fails. It
takes seasoned men to do the work
in this camp.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The tax roll for the Town of Pel-
lean is now lying hands for collection.
After January 10, 1898, three per cent.
additional will be charged. Office at
Town Hall. LOUIS LARSON,
Town Treasurer.

Pure Food Law.

The law providing against the
adulteration of food and drugs,
passed by the last legislature, went
into effect the 1st of January, and by
the provisions of that law no article
of food which is adulterated can be
sold without being so labeled. The
law provides that "No person, by
himself, his servant or agent, or as
servant or agent of any other person,
shall sell, exchange, deliver, or have
in his possession with the intent to
sell or exchange, or expose or offer
for sale or exchange, any drug or
article of food which is adulterated
within the measures of this act."

Dairy and Food Commissioner
Adams has issued a circular explain-
ing how adulterated articles must be
labeled before being offered for sale.
Coffee containing 50 percent, or more
of coffee must be labeled "coffee com-
pound;" other mixtures called coffee,
in which coffee is not the principal
ingredient, must be labeled "coffee
substitute." Baking powder con-
taining alum must have the name
and residence of the manufacturer
printed on the outside, and also
"This Baking Powder Contains
Alum." It is a good law, and will
be complied with by all responsible
dealers, and should be by all the pen-
alty imposed for violating it is quite
severe. The practice of giving away
a set of household utensils with each
pound of baking powder by the
small shopkeeper will have to be
dropped. The fallacy of this plan
has been plain to every thinking per-
son. The idea of buying a pound of
baking powder and having
the intelligent and obliging shop-
keeper present you with an article of
kitchen furniture worth apparently
as much if not more than the powder,
does not speak well for the purity of
the latter. It is humbug to think of
a practice of this kind in connection
with purity.

A Tough Character.

A man by the name of Wm. King
was arraigned in Municipal court,
Tuesday, on the charge of assault
with a dangerous weapon on Police-
man Morris Doyle. After hearing
the testimony of Henry Cushman and
Ed. O'Donnell, Judge Browne con-
cluded that the evidence was strong
enough to put him under bail to ap-
pear at the next term of circuit court.
Bail was fixed at \$20, and as he was
not able to furnish it he was re-
manded to the county jail to await
trial.

It seems that Ed. O'Donnell, who
drives bus for the Fuller House,
found things at the barn badly dis-
arranged when he went to hitch up
to go to the 11 o'clock train Monday
night. The water pails were out of
their places, and were found stacked
on top of each other way off in an-
other part of the barn, and things
generally seemed to have been stirred
up. Happening to look on the
hay he saw a large, brute looking
man, with his clothes unfastened,
lying there and pretending to be
asleep. Ed. thought from all appear-
ances that things weren't just right,
and went and got Officer Doyle, who
took the man in charge and locked
him up. After the trains were gone
Mr. Doyle thought he would go and
build a fire to keep the man warm.
He was accompanied by Henry
Cushman and Ed. O'Donnell, and
when they entered the lock-up King
was lying on a cot. Doyle told him
to get up, as he wanted to search
him. King immediately got up from
the cot and rushed at Doyle with an
open jack-knife, striking at his breast.
The knife struck the officer's star and
glanced off, cutting a hole through
his overcoat just above the heart.
Morris knocked him down and took
the knife and a bottle of whiskey
from him.

King claims to hail from Tom-
ahawk, where he had been at work
for W. H. Bradley in the mill yard,
piling lumber, and claims to be ig-
norant of the whole case. We
should judge, however, from what
we have learned, that he is a regular
"lagger" from Tomahawk.

A New Tailoring Firm.

The Rhinelander Tailoring Co., in
the name of a new organization, re-
cently added to the list of the city's
business houses. The company is
composed of P. Lange, L. Broken
and Gerhard Moe, all practical
tailors, well known to the trade.
The company is located in the build-
ing formerly occupied by M. W.
Schaefer, on Brown street.

WANT— Cedar shingle bolts.

FOR SALE— Cedar shingles.

STANLEY LUMBER CO.



OFF THE EARTH

One Might as
well get

It's only a matter of time. This carrying over goods
from season to season used to be all right, perhaps, but it
don't go these times. We rather take the first loss. It's
better than keeping goods a year and then selling them at
a greater loss. That's why we have our

Semi-Annual
Clearing Sales.

This one is much more of a success than we supposed
it would be owing to the heavy buying early in the season.
We are making prices that ought to bring the trade.

This week we would call your attention to the

Morning Glory
Wrappers.

Fancy and black and white Print Wrappers, sizes 32 to 42,
trimmed with finishing braid, sold at 75c, sale price
58 cts.

Black and white print wrappers, trimmed with broad bands
sold at 88 cents, now
69 cts.

A 98 cent fancy print wrapper, two ruffles over sleeve,
fancy braid trimmed,
78 cts.

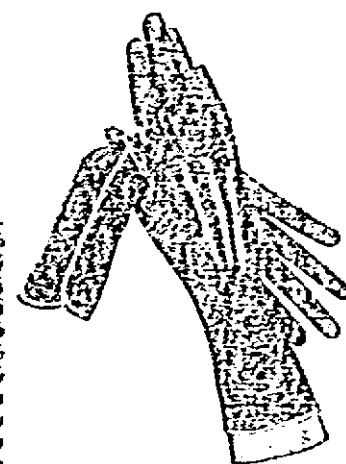
Fancy Flannelette Wrappers, nicely made up, sold at 1.38
1 00

Flannelette Wrappers, in fancy reds, greens, purples and
browns, Bolero front, trimmed in black ruffled satine, sold
at 1.68, now
1 38

These goods are all cut 10 yards to the garment.

We still have a few Jack-
ets at 1-2 price.

Ladies' Kid Mittens, 50 cent grade 25 cts. 75 cent grade 50 cts. Chil-
dren's kid mittens, 40 cent quality, 25 cts.



This stock we wish to clean
up and will make you good prices
on them.

\$1 grade lace and clasp,
colors and black.... 75 cts.

\$1.25 grade, button, lace
and clasp, colors and
black..... 98 cts.

\$1.50 grade black and
colors, lace and clasp... \$1.19

This Sale Lasts Through January.
Take advantage of it.

IRVIN GRAY.

NEW NORTH.

REINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
REINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

A CANADIAN bride introduced recently a new feature in wedding ceremonies. She appeared in church with her pet canary fastened to her shoulder by a golden chain, and the moment the organ sounded the bird burst into song.

A CONNECTICUT man is pushing a scheme to fund the pensions, giving at once to each pensioner cash or negotiable bonds of the government equal to the total amount he would receive during a term of years based on life insurance expectancy.

The latest notable portrait painted by John S. Sargent, the American painter, who is a member of the Royal Academy, is of Miss Daisy Leiter, formerly of Chicago, and is intended for the academy of 1899. Miss Leiter is a sister of the famous beauty who was married not long ago to Hon. George Curzon.

The queen, who the other day commanded a cinematograph exhibition at Windsor Castle, is, it is announced, going to speak into a phonograph, in order that her words and accents may be preserved for a curious posterity. When the royal message has been received into the phonograph will, it is said, be carried to the British museum, and there kept in safe custody.

TYPEWRITERS manuscripts are still tarred out of the house of commons. For copying quill pens are used and the paper employed is the same as that manufactured for the departments of the government. The communications made by our government to those of foreign countries are in longhand, although if Mr. Blaine had lived there would have been a change, as he was making arrangements to introduce the typewriter.

RABBITS are spreading diphtheria, the doctors say, throughout the central part of Iowa. Some time ago it was noticed that hundreds of the bunnies were dying of a disease which the doctors pronounced almost identical with diphtheria in the human family. Soon after the epidemic commenced among the rabbits diphtheria began to be noticed among the families in the locality. The conclusion was reached that the germs were conveyed by the Iowa animals.

FRENCH engineers are constructing a peculiar bridge over the Seine at Rouen. On each bank of the river miniature Eiffel towers, 175 feet high, have been erected. From these heavy steel cables will support a track bed, which is to be suspended 160 feet above the surface of the water. Moving platforms on wheels are to be run backward and forward over the track bed on rails, and from them will hang huge chains, to which will be attached monster swinging carriages.

CAPT. WILLIAM OLDHAM, of Nottingham, England, has announced his intention of crossing the Atlantic alone in the tiniest craft in which the voyage has ever been undertaken. The little vessel, which has been built of steel, under the directions of the adventurous mariner, is only 5 feet 3 inches long, with a 2 feet 3 inch beam, and a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. She is to be propelled by a double-bladed screw, and for the driving of this an arrangement has been introduced similar to that used in working a bicycle.

CONSUL GENERAL GOODNOW, at Shanghai, warns Americans who are desirous of going to China to work on railroads there to keep away. There are only two railroads in operation, with a total mileage of 200 miles. They employ only 27 foreigners, of whom four are engineers, managers and division superintendents. The operatives are practically all Chinese, and a foreigner can not compete with them. The highest salaries paid are the telegraph operators, at \$10 per month. Engineers get \$20 to \$30 and train hands and trackmen \$5 to \$10 per month.

CHATELAIN watches may be said to lead in the present procession this year. Some of them really beat the band, so encrusted with diamonds are they, while others are content to wear a coat of enamel, or will be ornamented by a few precious stones just to add a bit of sparkle to the passing hours. There is a new wrinkle regarding the location of these tiny time-keepers, of which their future possessors should take note. Madame must not longer wear her watch on the left side, but fasten it like a shirt stud in her tailor-made blouse. Verbum sap.

It is interesting to others than statisticians to know that the hairs of our head are numbered. Certain scientific men have laboriously calculated the number of hairs on a square inch of scalp, and by estimating the total area covered have arrived at aggregate numbers, which may be taken as fairly correct. To show the well intentioned accuracy of these calculations a head of fair hair consists of 147,000 hairs. Dark hair is coarser and only totals 105,000; while those who boast a poll of red must be content with a total of 22,200.

If there are any men capable of crawling through a hole 9 by 15 inches and incidentally possess some knowledge of boilers, there is a chance for them to get a position under Uncle Sam. The civil service commission is advertising for such men, whom it will examine for the position of local inspectors of boilers. The examination will take place February 15, and is limited to the nine-by-fifteen men, who are expert in crawling through manholes of those dimensions without touching the sides. Members of the different fat men's clubs are barred from the examination.

BRIEF HISTORY OF A YEAR.

A Resume of the Leading Events That Occurred in This and Other Countries.

THE RECORD FOR 1897 FOREVER CLOSED

Matters of National Importance in the United States—Review of Events in the Old World—The Bright and Gloomy Side of Life in Our Own Country.

The year 1897 is one which will long be remembered in the political and economical history of the United States. Everything has steadily improved during the year. Crops have been richly remunerative to the farmers, which has enabled them to pay on their debts and get rid of some of their mortgage burdens. There is more buying and selling. The number of employed is steadily increasing. There is less suffering among the poor. Coupled with all this it has been a year of abundant harvests, of good health, of renewed activities in all directions, and a general feeling of well-being at the first of the year is more or less universal.

Tariff and Currency Reforms.

Immediately after President McKinley had taken office he called Congress together to legislate on the subject of the tariff and the revenues. After a session lasting a little over four months the tariff question was left to the special session. But when Congress reconvened last month the president called attention to the subject and submitted his proposition that after the revenues of the government meet its expenditures, the surplus should be used for the redemption of the national debt. This proposition was not adopted. The tariff question was then referred to the committee on tariff and currency, and it will be considered by Congress after it reconvenes in December. The committee will be that of the committee appointed by the Indianapolis monetary convention, which will be published in a few days.

The Treaties.

The treaty history of the government is of more than ordinary interest. Early in the year the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain was negotiated and sent to the senate. It was amended in that body, and a strong declaration of the Monroe doctrine and ruling out King Oscar of Sweden as an umpire. On the 11th of February, however, the treaty was rejected. It is now a prospect that it may be reintroduced in some modified form, which may go no further, however, than the recognition of the principle of arbitration.

On June 15 the Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed and sent to the senate. It was rejected at the same time. The treaty was amended in that body, and a strong declaration of the Monroe doctrine and ruling out King Oscar of Sweden as an umpire. On the 11th of February, however, the treaty was rejected. It is now a prospect that it may be reintroduced in some modified form, which may go no further, however, than the recognition of the principle of arbitration.

Cuban Question.

As a whole the year has been a peaceful and prosperous one at home and our foreign relations have not been marked by any serious complications. In many quarters, however, there has been a feeling of dissatisfaction with the administration, and a feeling of discontent with the government's policy in Cuba. The administration, however, has shown no signs of accepting of any settlement other than the one which it has proposed. The Cuban question is still a matter of great importance, and it is to be hoped that it will be settled in a manner which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

A Resume of Important Events in Foreign Lands.

The old year abroad has been characterized by a spirit of unrest and turbulence. In many quarters there has been a feeling of dissatisfaction with the administration, and a feeling of discontent with the government's policy in Cuba. The administration, however, has shown no signs of accepting of any settlement other than the one which it has proposed. The Cuban question is still a matter of great importance, and it is to be hoped that it will be settled in a manner which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Great Britain in June celebrated the jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. The jubilee was celebrated with great pomp and circumstance. The queen was crowned in 1840, and she has now reigned for 57 years. The jubilee was celebrated with great pomp and circumstance. The queen was crowned in 1840, and she has now reigned for 57 years. The jubilee was celebrated with great pomp and circumstance. The queen was crowned in 1840, and she has now reigned for 57 years.

France has been unusually quiet, and there is nothing in its foreign policy to excite the curiosity of the world. The government has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world. The government has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world. The government has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world.

Germany has been lately interested in watching the progress of the Italian expedition to Abyssinia. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world.

Austria has been lately interested in watching the progress of the Italian expedition to Abyssinia. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world.

Spain has been lately interested in watching the progress of the Italian expedition to Abyssinia. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world. The Italian expedition has been successful in its efforts to maintain the peace of the world.

been already rejected, and meanwhile Weyler finds himself under arrest for failing to suppress the Cuban revolution. President McKinley in connection with his message to Congress.

The year has been made memorable by the crushing out of the Cuban revolution. The year has been made memorable by the crushing out of the Cuban revolution. The year has been made memorable by the crushing out of the Cuban revolution. The year has been made memorable by the crushing out of the Cuban revolution.

The Chinese Puzzle.

The Chinese puzzle has been the subject of much discussion. The Chinese puzzle has been the subject of much discussion. The Chinese puzzle has been the subject of much discussion. The Chinese puzzle has been the subject of much discussion.

Our Southern Neighbors.

South and Central America have had their usual share of wars, revolutions and other disturbances. South and Central America have had their usual share of wars, revolutions and other disturbances. South and Central America have had their usual share of wars, revolutions and other disturbances.

BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES.

Charities of 1897—Also a Brief Story of Crimes and Disasters.

It is certainly an optimistic and encouraging outlook for the year 1897. It is certainly an optimistic and encouraging outlook for the year 1897. It is certainly an optimistic and encouraging outlook for the year 1897. It is certainly an optimistic and encouraging outlook for the year 1897.

The following table gives the loss of life resulting from various disasters in this country. The following table gives the loss of life resulting from various disasters in this country. The following table gives the loss of life resulting from various disasters in this country.

The loss of life by battles is smaller than it was in 1896. The loss of life by battles is smaller than it was in 1896. The loss of life by battles is smaller than it was in 1896. The loss of life by battles is smaller than it was in 1896.

Summary of Disasters.

As closely as can be estimated, 2,255 lives have been lost in the year 1897. As closely as can be estimated, 2,255 lives have been lost in the year 1897. As closely as can be estimated, 2,255 lives have been lost in the year 1897.

The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1897 is 4,000. The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1897 is 4,000. The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1897 is 4,000.

The number of legal executions in 1897 was 125. The number of legal executions in 1897 was 125. The number of legal executions in 1897 was 125. The number of legal executions in 1897 was 125.

ITS PLANS MADE KNOWN.

The Business Men's Monetary Commission Makes a Report to the Public.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE DOCUMENT.

Our Present Currency System Analyzed and Its Defects Pointed Out—Suggestions Made as to How It May Be Reformed—The Plan of the Commission.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The report of the monetary commission appointed under the authority of the convention of business men held in Indianapolis last January has just been made public. Following is a synopsis of the document: It retains practically unchanged the existing metallic money. The existing gold standard on which business has been done since 1870 is maintained, on the ground that the industrial interests demand certainty as to what the standard shall be. To this end, it is urged that the United States shall remain all uncertainty as to the standard of "gold" in its obligations, thereby saving the taxpayer by the ability to borrow at a low rate of interest. No attempt is made to remove the existing silver dollars, nor to change their legal tender quality; on the contrary, a plan is provided for them in the circulation by furnishing the issue of any paper money other than silver certificates in denominations below ten dollars.

A Dangerous Practice.

It is regarded by the commission as dangerous to maintain the present practice of issuing bank notes on demand obligations as money. They were issued because there were no resources in the treasury; and so they depreciated, drove out gold, furnished a fluctuating standard, increased the national debt, and caused a change in prices whenever the credit of the paper standard fluctuated, and by causing unexpected changes in the level of prices gave rise to extraordinary speculation, increased the severity of commercial crises, and placed the small producer at a disadvantage with the large operator.

Good Word for the Bank Note.

The demand obligations of the United States were not a money based on property; they were only a debt. On the other hand, a bank note is a debt issued (and of course, excluded) except for a consideration of equal value. The bank note comes forth as the sequel to a business transaction, and is based on the active property of the country which is passing between producers and consumers. This property is due to the active property of the country, and is as sound as the business transactions of the country. The currency of the country, moreover, should increase as the transactions of the country increase. The government should make them an elastic part of the circulation, while by the very process of their issue bank notes alone can be automatically adjusted to the changing transactions of the business community.

To Secure Absolute Safety.

In amending the present national banking system, the commission was actuated by a desire to secure absolute safety to the note-holder; to make the notes uniform and of equal currency in all parts of the country; to create an elastic system, which, while adapting in response to the changing transactions, should be healthy and conservative; and which would help in a better distribution of banking facilities throughout the western and southern states.

Plan of the Commission.

While providing for a partial use of bonds for securing notes (25 per cent of the capital) the commission proposed that the notes should be issued on all, instead of a part, of the resources of a bank; and within a few years that no special bond security should be required. Banks with a capital of \$100,000 or more should issue notes up to 50 per cent of their capital, and up to 25 per cent for those below \$100,000. For those below \$50,000, the notes should be issued up to 10 per cent of their capital. For those below \$25,000, the notes should be issued up to 5 per cent of their capital. For those below \$10,000, the notes should be issued up to 2 per cent of their capital. For those below \$5,000, the notes should be issued up to 1 per cent of their capital. For those below \$2,500, the notes should be issued up to 0.5 per cent of their capital. For those below \$1,250, the notes should be issued up to 0.25 per cent of their capital. For those below \$625, the notes should be issued up to 0.125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$312.50, the notes should be issued up to 0.0625 per cent of their capital. For those below \$156.25, the notes should be issued up to 0.03125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$78.125, the notes should be issued up to 0.015625 per cent of their capital. For those below \$39.0625, the notes should be issued up to 0.0078125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$19.53125, the notes should be issued up to 0.00390625 per cent of their capital. For those below \$9.765625, the notes should be issued up to 0.001953125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$4.8828125, the notes should be issued up to 0.0009765625 per cent of their capital. For those below \$2.44140625, the notes should be issued up to 0.00048828125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$1.220703125, the notes should be issued up to 0.000244140625 per cent of their capital. For those below \$0.6103515625, the notes should be issued up to 0.0001220703125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$0.30517578125, the notes should be issued up to 0.00006103515625 per cent of their capital. For those below \$0.152587890625, the notes should be issued up to 0.000030517578125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$0.0762939453125, the notes should be issued up to 0.0000152587890625 per cent of their capital. For those below \$0.03814697265625, the notes should be issued up to 0.00000762939453125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$0.019073486328125, the notes should be issued up to 0.000003814697265625 per cent of their capital. For those below \$0.0095367431640625, the notes should be issued up to 0.0000019073486328125 per cent of their capital. For those below \$0.00476837158203125, the notes should be issued up to 0.00000095367431640625 per cent of their capital. 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CLARK & LENNON - Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTH BOUND.
No. 11—Daily..... 7:30 a. m.
No. 12—Ashland Mail and Express..... 12:52 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 4—Daily..... 11:22 p. m.
No. 3—Ashland Mail and Express..... 11:14 a. m.

H. C. REEGER, Agent.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & South St. Marie Ky

EAST BOUND.
Atlantic Limited..... 1:50 a. m.
Accommodation..... 7:25 p. m.
WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited..... 2:10 a. m.
Accommodation..... 7:55 p. m.
No. 1—Daily..... 7:30 a. m.
No. 2—Daily..... 11:22 p. m.

C. M. CHANDLER, Agent.
St. Louis, Mo.

Court Journal, 1975.
Meetings at 10:00 P. M. held at the
North Tuesday of each month.
ALEX. DUNLAP, C. R. S. H. STONE, R. S.

Mrs. Gray and Oscar returned from
New London Saturday.

Dr. Stone spent Friday in Minne-
apolis on professional business.

Miss Helen Allan went to Wausau
Thursday for a visit with friends.

You can save money if you attend
Gray's clearing sale. See his ad. for
particulars.

Robt. Blackburn, of Milwaukee,
was in the city the first of the week
buying lumber of our manufacturers.

Leslie Beers spent a portion of last
week visiting with his relatives at
Wausau. He arrived home Satur-
day.

Mrs. W. C. Ozden and children
spent a portion of last week at An-
tigo, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P.
W. Kiefer.

Earl Chace arrived home Satur-
day from Plainfield and Stevens
Point, where he had been spending
the vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McCormick, of
Antigo, visited with relatives here
Christmas. They returned to their
home last Thursday.

R. P. Matthews, who has been doing
the cutting in the following establish-
ment of Theodore Born, on Brown
street, has left the city.

Mrs. W. D. McIntosh, who has been
visiting at the McIntosh residence in
this city for a week past, left for her
home at Wausau Monday.

Frederickson's orchestra was at
Croate, Mich., Jan. 1, and played for
a dance that evening. The boys say
that they were treated royally while
there.

Miss Blanche Barton arrived in
Rhinelander Wednesday morning and
will remain several weeks with her
sister, Mrs. E. F. Edwards.

Archie McIntosh concluded his visit
here last Thursday, and after a short
sojourn at Wausau will leave for
Lima, Ohio, where he is practicing
dentistry.

Dr. and Mrs. T. B. McIntosh left
Thursday night for Chicago for a
visit with relatives. From there
Mrs. McIntosh will leave for Detroit
to spend several weeks with her
sister, Mrs. Chapman.

While handling a load of logs on to
the ice Monday at Long Lake one of
Langley & Johnson's heavy teams
broke through the ice and carried the
load with them. The team was ex-
tricated with considerable difficulty.
At the Long and Crescent Lake
camps of the above firm 150,000 feet
are backed up.

Mae Browne, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Paul Browne, gave an "at
home" at her grandparents, Hon.
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Browne's Wed-
nesday evening. Those present were
Helen Roberts, Etta Penny, Eliza-
beth Roberts, Margaret Roberts,
Maud Holly, Gerry Browne, Harry
Piper, Robert Bromson, Ray Holly—
Wausau Republican.

Mrs. Carter entertained her
sister and father, Mrs. Mike Stoppel
and Mr. Frank Stoppel, both of
Ashkosh, last week. They returned
to their homes Monday. In honor of
their presence here Mr. and Mrs.
Carter entertained a company of
ladies and gentlemen at an evening
party, and an enjoyable time was
reported.

It is not generally known that our
well known jeweler, J. Segerstrom,
is a practical engineer. Last week
he was called upon to open the safe
in the lumber office of H. B. Weigar
& Co., the combination failing to do
the job when tried. Mr. Segerstrom
made short work of opening the door
and the money. He did not use the
combination numbers either. The
failure of the numbers to respond to
the usual turn was found to be due
to gumming of the mechanism.

In filling prescriptions the use of PURE DRUGS is Very Essential. THE PALACE DRUG STORE Uses Pure Drugs.

Have you looked over Gray's ad?
E. M. Kemp returned Tuesday from
a southern trip.

Gray will clean up his kid glove
stock during his clearing sale.

Mrs. H. E. Baker, of Wausau,
visited with friends in this city last
week.

H. B. Weigar and family returned
yesterday from their visit to Saginaw
and Bay City, Mich.

This evening a special meeting of
the church and society will be held
at the Congregational church.

Deacon D. B. Stevens will address
the congregation at the Baptist
church next Sabbath morning.

The ladies of the Congregational
church held their Society meeting on
Wednesday at the church parlors.

Luther and Ralph Brown have re-
turned to their studies, the former to
Madison and the latter to Lancaster.

Louis Danner, who has been in the
employment of Beers & Co. for the
past year, left Tuesday for Horton-
ville.

You are always looking for bar-
gains. You can find them, plenty of
them at Gray's clearing sale. See
his ad.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles Coon enter-
tained a number of friends at dinner
on Monday evening at their elegant
new home.

Services at the First Congrega-
tional church on Sunday: Preaching
by the pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Kemp.
Morning 10:30; evening 7:30.

Ole Swanson, of Woodruff, was in
the city Tuesday. He was on his
way to Eagle River to attend to his
official duties as county clerk.

Luther Brown entertained about
thirty of his friends last Saturday
evening at a reception and dance.
Those in attendance report a most
enjoyable time.

H. R. Wesner is suffering from
chicken pox, a rather unusual ail-
ment for a man. He contracted the
disease from his little girl who was
affected with it.

Paul Shepherd came up from Ripon
last week to spend New Year's day
with his sister, Miss Jessie Shepherd.
He returned to his studies at Ripon
college Sunday night.

Rev. Robert S. Ingraham will speak
at the State Epworth League Con-
vention at Eau Claire, on February
15, on the subject of "The Bible Stan-
dard of Temperance."

When you cannot sleep for cough-
ing take Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy. It always gives prompt relief.
It is most excellent for colds, too, as
it aids expectoration, relieves the
lungs and prevents any tendency to
develop pneumonia. For sale at
the Palace Drug Store.

The Rhinelander Iron Co. turned
out a shipment of two inch shaft-
ing and connections for the Lake
Shore Lumber Co. at Tomahawk
Lake the first of the week. That
company is making improvements in
its planing mill equipment, and will
considerably lengthen the building
containing the machines.

The annual meeting of the Wis-
consin Valley Lumbermen's Association
was held at Wausau yesterday, and
the Northwestern Traveling Men met
with them. W. E. Brown, president
of the Lumbermen's Association, and
D. D. Plummer were present, rep-
resenting the manufacturers, and Geo.
Mason represented the retailers.

L. H. Wheeler left Rhinelander last
week for Appleton where he will en-
gage in the grain business with an
uncle. "Late," as he is familiarly
known, has filled the position of
teller in the First National Bank for
several years and was a popular
young man. His friends wish him
success in his new line of work.

On Thursday the annual meeting
of the Congregational church was
held. Reports of the societies were
very good and showed a very pros-
perous condition. Twenty-eight un-
der the church during the year, and
all the societies have an in-
creased membership. Dr. S. H. Stone
was elected clerk and Sunday School
Supt. W. E. Brown, Deacon, and
Mrs. Jenkinson, Deaconess.

CASORIA.
Chas. H. Fletcher

The county board was in session
yesterday. No business of importance
was transacted.

Harry Raymond, of Wausau, was
in town Tuesday. Harry is in the
photograph business and is taking in
the camps.

The Endeavor Society held a
social at the residence of Mrs. C. E.
Olson on Wednesday with a large
attendance.

FOUND—A gent's right hand glove,
apparently but little worn. Owner
may have same by calling at this
office and paying for this notice.

We are prepared to gum cross-cut
saws on short notice and in first-class
shape. Bring them in.

WILL RHEINLANDER IRON CO.

The stereopticon entertainment and
musical given at St. Mary's Catholic
Church Tuesday evening was attend-
ed by a large crowd, and was a fine
entertainment throughout.

Through the kindness of the county
board, the Rhinelander Woman's
Club will meet at the Court House
Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. All who
desire to join are invited to be present.

The attendance at the evangelical
services at the Methodist church has
been encouraging the fore part of
the week, and they will be continued into
the coming week should the interest
warrant the extension.

Rev. Robt. S. Ingraham, on the
morning of the coming Lord's day,
will preach on the "New Testament
Principles of Systematic Benevolence."
Mr. Ingraham will unfold in the evening
the "Parable of the Marriage Feast."

Julius Prentlow and wife returned
to their home in Hortonville Tuesday
night after a few days visit with the
family of George Durel. Julius is
still in the meat business, and judg-
ing from his personal appearance,
the business is prospering.

Mr. Ellis Berry, of this place, says
he never had anything do him so
much good and give such quick re-
lief from rheumatism as Chamber-
lain's Pain Balm. He was bothered
greatly with shooting pains from hip
to knee until he used this liniment,
which affords prompt relief.—H. F.
Baker, druggist, St. Paris, Ohio.
For sale at Palace Drug Store.

During the past month chicken
thieves have been operating in the
Sixth Ward, and some valuable fowls
have been taken. The person who is
doing the stealing is suspected—in fact
it is pretty well known who he is,
and parties are laying for him, and
he will run against a snag or a
charge from a double-barreled gun
on his next expedition if we are not
mistaken.

The Library Board met a meeting
on Tuesday evening under the presi-
dency of Prof. Hyer. S. S. Miller
submitted bylaws which were
adopted. The following commit-
tees were chosen: On Finance—Mes-
sieurs E. O. Brown, J. C. Wilson
and E. L. Homan. On Books—Mrs.
W. E. Brown, Rev. G. H. Kemp,
Prof. Hyer. On Administration—
Rev. H. H. Kemp, Mrs. John Barnes,
Miss Kinnib. Mr. E. O. Brown has
donated \$25.00 to the Board and
Secretary Barnes was instructed to
thank Mr. Brown for his generous
gift. Adjourned until Monday even-
ing.

An Early Blaze.

An alarm at an early hour on the
morning of Jan. 1 brought the boys
from House No. 1 to the Sixth
Ward on short notice. It proved to
be a fire in the partition of the
Smith's barn and was promptly ex-
tinguished. It was found, when an
endeavor was made to close the hy-
drant at the corner near the old
Smith store building, that it would
not close. As a result an immense
quantity of water run into the
swamp near by, and the small boy
enjoyed fully as good skating outside
of the rink as that which retailed for
ten cents inside. The south side
section of main water pipe was soon as
perforated, and it was found that the
failure of the hydrant to work was
due to a stone becoming wedged un-
derneath the valve cap, a commo-
n happening with this kind of the
system, owing to its not having been
flushed properly after being laid.
The hurry, which was such a promi-
nent feature of the work of putting
in this section of water main exten-
sion, has not been conducive of first-
class service and does not commend
itself to anyone in particular
present.

New Year's Reception.
The ladies of the Congregational
church entertained their friends on
Saturday at the church parlors. The
parlors were very nicely arranged
and tastefully decorated. During
the afternoon about sixty friends
attended and in the evening over two
hundred were entertained. Light
refreshments were served during the
evening.

In the midst of the social festivity
Mrs. Geo. H. Kemp, on behalf of the
Ladies' Aid Society, presented Mrs.
W. E. Brown with an elegant lamp
and an onyx stand, as a slight token
of the love and esteem of her friends
on the occasion of the twentieth an-
niversary of her marriage, which
occurred December 25. Mrs. Brown
was too surprised to speak and Mr.
W. E. Brown responded in a hearty
and humorous speech. It was late
before the most successful entertain-
ment ever given by the ladies came
to an end.

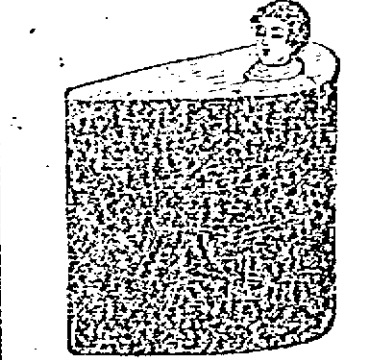
Good Work Rewarded.

The many friends of C. M. Gleason,
formerly principal of the schools in
this city, will be pleased to hear of
his good fortune at Rush Medical
College, Chicago. In the chemistry
examination at the close of the year
Mr. Gleason's marking was 160, the
highest in his class. In token of his
high standing he was appointed to
the position of assistant chemist in
the college by the president. The
position is a good one and nets about
\$100 a year. It is equivalent to free
tuition and the professor is to be
congratulated. It will not surprise
those who know the erstwhile peda-
gogue well to learn of his holding a
much higher position in this famous
institution before a great period has
elapsed.

New Officers Elected.

At a regular meeting of the S. H.
and E. F. of A. last Tuesday, Dec. 26,
the following officers were elected for
the next six months:

President—A. Olson.
Vice Pres.—L. Olson.
Rec. Sec.—John Swedberg.
F. Sec.—Gust. Swedberg.
V. Sec.—A. A. Sonne.
Treas.—J. Segerstrom.
Chaplain—A. Wick.
V. Chaplain—D. Solend.
Marshal—O. Rydberg.
V. Marshal—Gus. Hallvik.
I. W.—Christ Hanson.
V. W.—J. F. Carlson.
Bible—Gust. Gustafson.
Trustee—John Engstrom.



Take A Vapor Bath at Home.

At Mettayer has taken the agency
for a new improved vapor bath cabi-
net called the Thermal. With it one
may take a Russian, Turkish, Sul-
phur, Salt or Alcohol bath at home.
He has sold a number of them and
after thoroughly canvassing the city
will visit the surrounding towns. It
is the cheapest bath cabinet on the
market, has the latest 1897 improve-
ments and the small cost places it
within the reach of all. Anyone
wishing to purchase or examine the
cabinet may do so at his restaurant
on Brown street. He pays express
charges on the cabinet and sells it
cheaper than it can be bought for
elsewhere. The same apparatus is
used at Mt. Clemens and Hot Springs
for rheumatism and various other
diseases. A. METTAYER.

Take Notice.

As it is necessary that all my out-
standing accounts be settled by the
first of February, all who are in-
debted to me are requested to call
and settle at once, and all bills
against me must be presented at
once for payment.

DR. F. L. HYMAN.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership existing between
Geo. P. Dean and A. P. Clark is this
day dissolved by mutual consent.
All accounts of the firm will be pay-
able to Geo. P. Dean & Co., who will
continue the business and who will
also pay all debts of said firm of
Dean & Clark.
Geo. P. DEAN.
A. P. CLARK.

NOTICE OF THE REFORMATION.

Notice is hereby given that the follow-
ing named parties have been admitted
to the Reformation of the Church of
Christ, and that they will be made
members of the Church of Christ of
Rhinelander, Wis., on February 15, 1898.
Mr. Carl Vogel, who made his profession
of faith at the Reformation, and who
will be made a member of the Church
of Christ, and who will be made a
member of the Church of Christ of
Rhinelander, Wis., on February 15, 1898.
Mr. Carl Vogel, who made his profession
of faith at the Reformation, and who
will be made a member of the Church
of Christ, and who will be made a
member of the Church of Christ of
Rhinelander, Wis., on February 15, 1898.
Mr. Carl Vogel, who made his profession
of faith at the Reformation, and who
will be made a member of the Church
of Christ, and who will be made a
member of the Church of Christ of
Rhinelander, Wis., on February 15, 1898.

THEODORE BORN, THE TAILOR

J. B. Schell's Old Stand,
307 Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis.

Suits to Order \$15.00 up.
Pants " " 4.00 up.
Fine Clay Worsted Suits, at \$20.00.

We carry the Largest Stock of Goods for Suits, Pants and
Overcoats in Northern Wisconsin.

LOOK YOU!

If the reader would look upon an elegant line of Lamps
from which to make a selection, at prices within
easy reach, we would suggest an inspection of
our complete stock of

Fancy China Ware Lamps, Etc.

Other Household Articles without number may also
be seen. Call and let us show them to you.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

I Have some remarkably fine things left in
the

JEWELRY LINE

Notwithstanding the unprecedented sales of the past two
weeks, I would have you see them. The price will
change the ownership title.

Step in and See.

Davenport Street. J. SEGERSTROM.

At Ashton's.

Best Ink Tablet in the city for 5 cts.
Fine line of Colored Writing Paper and Envelopes, prices
ranging from 15 to 60 cents per box.
Visiting Cards, Regret Cards and Envelopes, at low prices.
Half-pound good writing paper for 25 cts.
Envelopes, 25 for 10 cts.
3 J. A. Cigars for 25 cts. Tobacco and Smoker's Articles

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

E. L. DIMICK

PLUMBING, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.
AGENT FOR COMBINATION GAS MACHINE.

Office in Cover Block. Stevens Street.

Tough Turkeys are not
handled at E. C. Kueht & Co.'s
market.

**TURKEYS,
CHICKENS,
DUCKS,
Beef & Pork Tenderloin,
Spare Ribs,
Hams.**

such as would be fit for a King's
table can be found there however.
They have an elegant line of meats
for the Christmas trade.

E. C. KUEHT & CO.
Stevens St., opp. Rapids House.

A TOUGH TURKEY

Home from Alaska.

Herman Rudolph, a former Janesville resident, is home after eight years' residence in Juneau and the gold fields of Alaska. He left Juneau October 13, and the snow was four feet deep. He went to Juneau with \$250 in cash which he invested in the sawmill business. He came back with a check for \$70,000 on the Drovers' bank, Chicago, which was given him in exchange for gold at Seattle, a safe partly filled with gold dust and several thousand dollars in greenbacks. He stopped in Dubuque, Ia., to visit his mother and made her a present of a \$2,000 residence. He owns a fifth interest in a valuable claim.

Wisconsin Banks.

Edward I. Kidd, state bank examiner, has submitted to Gov. Scofield his fifth semi-annual report, exhibiting the financial condition of state and private banks in Wisconsin at the close of business November 6, 1917. The total number of banks in operation on the date mentioned was 211—120 state banks, 110 private banks and one savings bank, the total resources being \$34,593,510 and the cash reserve \$12,020,957. Three state banks have closed since April—the Bank of Antigo, the Bank of Lodi and the Bank of Hagerston.

Killed in a Runaway.

Ewald Kuehn, one of the best known wholesale meat dealers in that part of the state, was killed in a runaway while driving home from Appleton. Mr. Kuehn was struck against a fence and his forehead broken in. He was a member of the firm of Kuehn Bros., the largest live stock shippers in the country.

Meet Officers.

At a meeting in Milwaukee of the superintendents and principals of the state schools the following officers were elected: President, L. A. Williams, Fond du Lac; vice presidents, Arthur Hareb, Milwaukee; A. R. West, Lake Mills; treasurer, F. G. Kraege, Green Bay; secretary, J. H. Dorse, Black River.

Weighed Nineteen Pounds.

A baby that weighs 19 pounds at birth and breaks the record for weight in this country began life in Oshkosh. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. August Hahke. They are Germans, but not of unusual physique. The baby is the seventh child born to Mr. and Mrs. Hahke, five of whom still survive.

Miss Schmiedley Found.

Miss Annie Schmiedley is at Sheboygan alive and well, and she has been there ever since November 15, the day after she disappeared from Oshkosh. She has been working there as a domestic and she refuses to return to her home, saying that she left because she was not treated right by her stepfather.

New Lumber Company.

George H. Mattson, Hiram J. Weeks and Charles A. Weeks are the incorporators of the Wisconsin Land & Lumber company, with general offices in Sheboygan. The capital stock is \$100,000. The company will do a general lumbering business in Wisconsin.

The News Condensed.

The Winnebago county courthouse in Oshkosh was gutted by fire, the loss being \$10,000.

Henry Thomas, aged 26, perished in a fire which destroyed the home of Aaron Thomas, five miles southwest of Ford du Lac.

Mrs. M. S. Rowbotham and Rev. R. Blackburn, a retired minister of Janesville, were married in De Pere. The combined age of the couple is 145 years.

A post office has been established at Veteran, Burnett county, with David W. Fox as postmaster.

Riverous Palmer Elmore, the oldest coal merchant in Wisconsin, and one of the best-known Methodist clergymen in the state, died in Milwaukee, aged 82 years.

Allen McFee, aged 59 years, of Chippewa Falls, was frozen to death in the woods.

The Northwestern Lumber company's big mill shut down at Stanley after 11 months' successful operation. The people have taken the initial steps to incorporate Stanley as a city.

Mrs. Mary Barnette, who was connected by marriage with the family of President McKinley, died in Milwaukee, aged 59 years.

Fire at Knapp destroyed two hotels and two stores. The loss is \$5,000.

Judge Jenkins signed a bill of foreclosure in Milwaukee of a mortgage for \$12,000,000, covering all the property of the Wisconsin Central railway.

Mrs. Margaret Bell, aged 87 years, died at Lapointe. She was the widow of John W. Bell, known as the "King of Medicine Island," who died five years ago.

Edward F. Doane, a war veteran, fell dead over the grave of Edwin W. Chamberlain in La Crosse.

J. J. McGeehan, of Ashland, has closed contracts with the telephone company operating in Wisconsin that will thoroughly cover with long-distance telephone lines the northern half of the state.

The family of Albert Benz, of Appleton, had a narrow escape from death by the escape of gas from a coal stove.

A lodge of Elks has been instituted at Eau Claire.

Fire partially destroyed Shaw's tannery at Rib Lake, the loss being \$1,500.

Six masked men entered that portion of Wintz' brewery in Menasha occupied by the family as a residence and stole \$35.

Mrs. J. S. Parker, wife of the Methodist pastor in Hudson, was called to New Jersey by the sudden death of her father, a well-known resident of Asbury Park.

The midwinter rally of the Baptist Young People's union of the Central Association of Wisconsin was held in Stevens Point.

A post office has been established at Varla, Barron county, with John W. Foster as postmaster.

The Business Outlook Excellent for the Year 1918.

New York, Jan. 1.—Broadstreet's says: "Holding quiet and stock taking close a year which, while not fully realizing the most sanguine expectations, certainly contained much that was gratifying and more than justified the promise for the year ahead. Following a series of years of alternate panic, stagnation and slow and even painful revival, 1917 presented a large volume of business done, as a whole, at prices which, while not altogether satisfactory, are previous years since 1910. Tariff changes, restricted demand but encouraged speculation and heavy imports in the first part of 1917, while the enlarged foreign demand for American breadstuffs and for some varieties of manufactured articles bettered the condition of the American farmer and the foreign countries were quite materially in the latter part of the year.

"A heavy falling off in number and in liabilities of individuals, firms or corporations failing was shown in 1917 from 1916 and the four preceding years. A partial return to more or less normal conditions is further indicated by a drop in the percentage of assets to liabilities and by a reduction in the commercial death rate as compared with every year since and including 1915. The total number of failures reported to Broadstreet's for the year just closed was 1,200, a decrease of 100 from the year 1916, and a decrease of 100 from the year 1915. The total number of failures reported to Broadstreet's for the year just closed was 1,200, a decrease of 100 from the year 1916, and a decrease of 100 from the year 1915.

"Those reliable indices of the business situation—bank clearings—point to the year 1917 as having been a year of business activity, the speculative and commercial, done since the record year, 1912, just preceding the panic. The total clearings at cities for the year, one week estimated, aggregated at least \$6,250,000,000, a sum larger by 12 per cent. than the total of 1916, a year of silver agitation and a year of price control. The clearing of 1917 was 12 per cent. larger than 1916, the disappointing year, when a boom in iron and kindred products led to false hopes of business improvement; 25 per cent. over the year 1914, when the depth of depression following the panic may be said to have reached its lowest point; and 17 per cent. over the year 1913, when the boom following the large foreign demand for American breadstuffs and other products reached its height.

RIVERS OVERFLOW.

Floods in Northwest Cause Damage Estimated at \$1,000,000.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 20.—Floods have caused damage estimated at \$1,000,000 in the northwest during the last three days. The Northern Pacific, the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern tracks are washed out and traffic is almost suspended. The Shelton & Southwestern, the Tacoma, Orting & Southeastern, the Seattle & International, the Everett & Monte Cristo and other local roads have sustained severe losses by washouts and landslides. In more than a dozen western Washington valleys bridges, fences and farm property have been swept away.

Several persons have been drowned in the upper Cowlitz and Tilton river valleys. Stock has been drowned in nearly all the valleys now inundated.

GRATIFYING SHOWING.

Fewer Railroads Fall into Hands of Receivers Than for Ten Years.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The Railway Age makes the following statement of receiverships and foreclosures for 1917: "No year since 1887 has shown so few roads or so small mileage confessing insolvency, while compared with the record for any one of five years immediately preceding 1917 the list of new receiverships in the last year is surprisingly small, in respect to the number of lines, mileage and capital involved. In 1917 no less than 21 companies, with 2,300 miles of road and \$41,000,000 of bonds and stock, defaulted in their obligations and were turned over to the control of courts. In 1917 the number of similarly unfortunate roads was 15, their mileage was 1,237 and their capitalization was less than \$20,000,000. The number of roads that failed in 1917 was 21, their mileage, 2,300, and their capitalization, \$41,000,000."

White House Closed.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The white house was closed Saturday for the first time upon the New Year day for many years. The president and Mrs. McKinley went out for a drive in the forenoon and then spent the remainder of the day in retirement. Vice President Hobart and members of the cabinet omitted their receptions as a mark of sympathy for the president, and their example being generally followed, the day was very quiet in Washington.

Reinstated.

New York, Dec. 31.—Stephen V. White, who failed in the financial panic of 1907, was reinstated to full membership in the New York stock exchange Thursday by unanimous vote of the committee on admissions. "Deacon" White has settled all his obligations with interest.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2.	
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	\$10.00
Sheep	10.00
FLAHER—Minnesota Patents	10.00
WISCONSIN Bakers	10.00
WISCONSIN No. 2 Red	10.00
COAL—No. 2	10.00
COAL—No. 3	10.00
COAL—No. 4	10.00
COAL—No. 5	10.00
COAL—No. 6	10.00
COAL—No. 7	10.00
COAL—No. 8	10.00
COAL—No. 9	10.00
COAL—No. 10	10.00
COAL—No. 11	10.00
COAL—No. 12	10.00
COAL—No. 13	10.00
COAL—No. 14	10.00
COAL—No. 15	10.00
COAL—No. 16	10.00
COAL—No. 17	10.00
COAL—No. 18	10.00
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COAL—No. 90	10.00
COAL—No. 91	10.00
COAL—No. 92	10.00
COAL—No. 93	10.00
COAL—No. 94	10.00
COAL—No. 95	10.00
COAL—No. 96	10.00
COAL—No. 97	10.00
COAL—No. 98	10.00
COAL—No. 99	10.00
COAL—No. 100	10.00

Question Over Which Maine Farmers and Hunters Are Disputing.

The \$100 bet regarding the ability of an average Maine skunk to catch an average Maine mouse is still unpaid, and until the question is definitely settled the advocates of the proposed law prohibiting the trapping of foxes can make no headway against popular prejudice. Last spring the Sun gave an outline of the dispute. It was intended then to settle the whole question by an open field trial between a skunk and any number of healthy mice which the fox trappers might choose to produce. Since then three tournaments have been held, and though every one was largely attended and much money wagered on the result, the referees have been unable to render a decision in favor of either side.

At the first trial the skunk was shy and so frightened at the crowds of men that he wouldn't pick up a mouse when it was placed under his nose, though it is claimed that he caught and ate two mice after the men had gone away. While this answered the demands of science, it was far from satisfactory to the bettors, who insisted on seeing the skunk catch and eat a mouse before they paid over their money. At the second trial held in Sidney in October a tame skunk that had been kept hungry for two days was introduced into the pen among the mice. This skunk had no trouble in catching three mice, all of which he devoured in the presence of the spectators. Before a decision could be given the men who had wagered money against the skunk declared that the mice had been caught recently, and were in a dazed condition, which unfitted them for trial. Upon hearing this argument the referee refused to declare the skunk the winner, and appointed a third trial, which came off in Randolph early in November.

Ten tame white mice were turned loose in a tightly fenced area two rods square, and when the guests had assembled and the bets had been made the tame skunk of the previous meeting was put among them. The skunk was not hungry and paid no heed to the mice that scurried about at his feet. A mouse was killed and fed to him to sharpen his appetite, after which he seemed to have no trouble in catching all the mice he wanted. When he had killed four without making any attempt to eat them, the men who had bet on the skunk demanded a decision, claiming that the skunk had fulfilled his contract; but the fox champions demurred, saying that white mice were not so agile as the wild field mice, and asserting that the two rods' limitation of the pen gave the skunk an advantage which he could not get in the open field. For these reasons the referee declared all bets off and appointed a fourth meeting, to be held in Chelsea next May.

Members of the Brunswick Fur club and others who hunt foxes with dogs say that the welfare of all the apple orchards in Maine depends upon the result of this contest. They say that by using a new bait, which has a peculiar fascinating smell for foxes, the trappers are killing off all the foxes in Maine, and taking them at a time when the fox is practically worthless. One trapper who passed two weeks in the Aroostook county last February came home with more than 200 pelts. In Kennebec county the new scent has been used with such effect that a man may travel all day in newly fallen snow and not see a fox track. It is further asserted that no sooner did the foxes disappear from their haunts than the mice began to gnaw the apple trees, killing whole orchards in a single winter. For these reasons the men who hunt foxes with dogs asked the state to put a stop to trapping, and came before the legislature with the names of more than 2,000 orchardists attached to their petitions. In the debate which followed Secretary McKen, of the board of agriculture, said that skunks killed more mice than foxes, and as foxes killed skunks, the hunters were trying to preserve the wrong animal. This assertion was disputed by all the hunters, and supported by a good number of the farmers present. Then a member of the Fur club offered to bet \$100 that a skunk couldn't catch a mouse in an open field. This was grabbed up by a farmer, and before the committee adjourned more than \$1,000 had been wagered on the result.

No law was passed last winter, the legislature thinking it best to wait and learn the result of the field trial. Meanwhile both factions have been busy in soliciting support. The fox hunters declare that unless the trapping by scented meat is stopped all the orchards in Maine will be ruined and nobody can raise any last year. The farmers are equally confident that the foxes are ruining the poultry business of the state and killing off all the skunks, which keep the mice in check. Though the legislature does not meet again in regular session until January, 1918, the fox hunters have obtained nearly 10,000 signatures to their petitions, and have wagered \$5,000 that a skunk cannot catch a mouse, and offered a reward of \$25 to any man who ever saw a fox kill a skunk. From the present indications the controversy promises to become one of the issues in the political campaign of 1918.—N. Y. Sun.

Ballast as a Distributing Agency. Ballast is the first of the distribution methods which may be combined under the head of "agency of man." The discharge of earth ballast by vessels coming from abroad has been a notable means of distribution of plants by seed. We have just seen how many seeds may germinate from a very small lump of earth, and the possibilities in this direction of the many thousands of pounds of discharged ballast are very great. In fact, the ballast grounds in the neighborhood of great cities are invariably favored botanical collecting spots; they have usually a distinctive flora of their own, and from these centers many introduced plants spread into the surrounding country.—Nature.

The Man from the Gold Mines Tells About the Weather.

He had just returned from the top of the Chukot pass and was apparently glad of it. How was the weather when you left? "Cold," but not so bad as it will be along in January, after the mosquitoes get out of the air and let the wind have a chance. Then it gets good and cold. A man told me who had wintered up there seven years that it was so cold in January that they froze the flames of their candles and sold them for straws. He said they kept their fire over night by putting them out in the air and letting them freeze and then thawed them out in the morning. He said he had seen four men die of cold from eating whisky that was frozen so hard it wouldn't thaw inside of them. He said the cows all gave up cream till they froze to death. He said he knew a clerk who had been on the Yukon at gold rich selling the diamonds he wore, said diamonds being nothing on earth but ice crystals that didn't thaw till after the clerk had got out of the country. He said he had seen a man fall off the roof of a barn and freeze so stiff before he hit that he broke in two when he hit the ground. He said he had seen smoke freeze in a chimney till the fire wouldn't draw, and he knew of one case where the smoke froze after it got 100 feet up and fell back on the house, knocking a hole in the roof big enough to drive a yoke of steers through. He said the reason the nights were so long in that country was that the dark got so hard the daylight couldn't thaw it through in less than six weeks. He said, "I don't know if this party have affidavits with these statements."

WHAT HE WANTED.

Something Was Needed to Supplement His Wife's Present.

"You have scarcely spoken to me at all this evening," she said, in tones of reproach. "I beg your pardon," her husband returned, apologetically. "I was just trying to think of something to say."

"Yes, to tell me how you are getting on?"

"I don't help you in some way?"

"You might, if I could suggest it without your becoming angry."

"Tell me all about it. It is my duty to sympathize with you, you know."

"On my birthday anniversary you gave me a fountain pen."

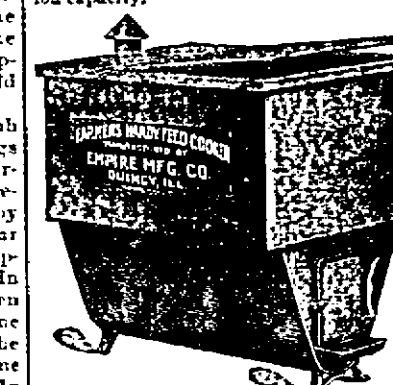
"And now you are going to say that it makes a horrid mess and that you don't want to write with it."

"I'm not going to say anything of the kind," he replied, stoutly. "I am going to write with that pen every day of my life. But there is one little favor that I would like to ask of you."

"What is it?"

"Please make me a suit of overalls to go with it."—Washington Star.

Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker. We desire to call our readers' attention to the Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker, which is sold at the low price of \$12.50 for 50 gallon capacity.



By feeding poultry and stock with cooked food during the winter months, at least one-third of the feed is saved; also having stock in a healthy condition, preventing hog cholera among your hogs, and insuring the hens laying freely during the winter months, when eggs are always wanted at high prices. This Cooker will pay for itself in one week's time and is without doubt the best and cheapest on the market—just what its name implies, a Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker. Upon application to the Empire Manufacturing Co., 613 H St., Quincy, Ill., a catalogue, giving a full description, may be obtained. They are made in all sizes.

Not Up in Nautical Lore.

At sea, as many people know, time is lost if a crew is not kept busy. In the case of the barquentine, the crew was kept busy from four o'clock to six, and six o'clock to eight, there are half divisions, nautically termed dog watches. In an insurance case the counsel asked an old sailor what time of day a certain collision occurred, and received the reply: "About the middle of the first dog watch." In summer, when the barquentine entered upon the information that she had been damaged, the jury, the case which existed on this occasion, when, as appears from one of the plaintiff's own witnesses, this valuable ship and her cargo and the lives of passengers and crew were intruded to what, gentlemen, in the voice of a martyr, "I do!"—English Paper.

A Man of His Word.

"Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?" asked the minister, or words to that effect. The young man, who had closed by taking 20 miles over a dirt road with the object of his heart's desire, looked at the perspiring, dusty, red faced, limber-bodied girl that stood before him, set his teeth firmly, clenched his hands and answered, in the voice of a martyr, "I do."—Indianapolis Journal.

Destructive Storms Along the Coast.

Reports of maritime disasters along the coast come in thick and fast. People who "go down to the sea in ships" should bear in mind one thing in particular, namely, that it is highly desirable to take along a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safeguard against seasickness, nausea, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, malaria, nervousness and kidney trouble, all succumb to its beneficent and speedy action.

Experience is a hard block to whittle, but every shaving is of priceless value to the whittler.—N. Y. Independent.

A man never enjoys reading quite as much as he does just as his wife is ready to start to church.—Washington Democrat.

Intention—What some people claim to have when they succeed in making a good guess.—Chicago News.



About the Cause of Anemia.

Everybody comes into this world with a predisposition to disease of some particular tissue; in other words, everybody has a weak spot. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the weak spot in women is somewhere in the uterine system. The uterine organs have less resistance to disease than the vital organs; that's why they give out the soonest.

Not more than one woman in a hundred—nay, in five hundred—has perfectly healthy organs of generation. This points to the stern necessity of helping one's self just as soon as the life powers seem to be on the wane.

Excessive menstruation is a sign of physical weakness and want of tone in the uterine organs. It saps the strength away and produces anemia (blood turns to water).

If you become anemic, there is no knowing what will happen. If your gums and the inside of your lips and inside your eyelids look pale in color, you are in a dangerous way and must stop that drain on your powers. Why not build up on a generous, uplifting tonic, like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

Mrs. Edwin Ennis, 413 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., says: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you that I am better than I have been for four years. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills, and can say that I am perfectly cured. Doctors did not help me any. I should have been in my grave by this time if it had not been for your medicine. It was a god-send to me, I was troubled with excessive menstruation, which caused womb trouble, and I was obliged to remain in bed for six weeks. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine was recommended to me, and after using it a short time, was troubled no more with flooding. I also had severe pain in my kidneys. This, also, I have no more. I shall always recommend the Compound, for it has cured me, and it will cure others. I would like to have you publish this letter." (In such cases the dry form of Compound should be used.)

Be aware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sufficiently Stuffed Already. "Did you say," inquired the cannibal chieftain, "that the captive had just been graduated from college?"

"He so stated, I believe," replied the local chef, deferentially.

"If that is so," continued the dusky potentate, "I think you may dispense with the stuffing."—N. Y. Press.

In Olden Times. People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which rack for time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The Difference. "Pa, what is the difference between a violinist and a fiddler?"

"Pa—Anywhere from one to five thousand a year."—Boston Transcript.

He—"Don't you think it rather risky to come so far alone on your wheel?" She—"I don't think of it, but if you feel timid I'll see you home."—Yellow Book.

Sudden weather changes bring rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

When a man begins to move others, he is generally called a "crank." St. Jacobs Oil does this with Scatica. Torment cured.

Put a

N. B.

It is after inventory with us and all broken lines of shoes and odds and ends in the entire stock are marked down so as to insure a speedy sale.

On our tables we are showing an elegant lot of Ladies' Shoes, which formerly sold for \$3.00 and \$3.50, now only.....\$2.00

Ladies' Oxfords, former price \$2.00 and 2.50 now.....\$1.50

What we have left of warm footwear will be sold regardless of cost, which the following will prove:

Men's Alskas.....75 cts.
Ladies' Storm Alskas.....60 cts.
Felt Shoes as low as.....75 cts.
Slippers as low as.....45 cts.

All short lengths in dry goods have been put upon the Bargain Counter at prices not duplicated elsewhere. If you are looking for real bargains you will be disappointed here.

February Fashion Sheets
Now Here,

Cash Department Store,

Originator and promoter of the One Price System, enabling a child to buy as cheaply as its mother, which others are imitating but are only imitators.

THE NORTH WILL
WALK N. HARBEN
MYSTERY

[CONTINUED]

"Would you listen to what a sick man says at such a time?" asked the detective. "Don't you know that a man in his condition is not the best judge of such things? Do you want the fellow to die on your hands?"

"I tried to get his consent," stammered Montcastle, "but he wouldn't listen to it. He is frightfully upset."

"My friend here, Dr. Lamplin, is a regular physician. Don't you think it would be a good idea for him to see Mr. Allen at once?"

"I think so," answered Montcastle. "I'll show you up, doctor, if you wish."

Lamplin hesitated. Professional etiquette had hitherto prevented him from appearing solicited at the bedside of any one.

"Go up and see what ails him," said Hendricks, pinching Lamplin's arm significantly. "I'll wait for you outside. You may save his life."

Lamplin followed Montcastle up stairs, and Hendricks joined Kola and Stanwood on the lawn. Stanwood went into the house, leaving the two friends together.

"Well?" said Kola.

"Well?" asked the detective. He sat down on a rustic bench under the trees, and, with wrinkled brow, stared at the rising moon. Kola sat down, lighted a cigar and fell into Hendricks' pensive mood. In about ten minutes Lamplin came out. Hendricks rose.

"Well," he said as they turned toward the gate. "What was the matter with Allen?"

"He is bleeding from the lungs constantly," answered the doctor. "Looks like a case of consumption badly neglected. However, I could not tell anything definitely. He refused to let me touch him—even to feel his pulse. He looks to me like a dying man. I have just told Ralph Benton that he must have medical care at once. I think they may send him to a hospital."

Hendricks made no further remark till they were half way to the station. Then he pulled his beard nervously and said:

"Hang it, I can't make Allen out. If he is really seriously ill, I don't want to tackle him. I don't want to frighten him to death. And I know more than I do. You are sure there is no shamming about the hemorrhage?"

"Sure as I am of being here," answered Lamplin.

Hendricks was silent till they reached the station.

"Going in the market?" he asked as the train started.

Lamplin and the adept nodded. In the car Hendricks took a seat at a window by himself and sat looking out at the darkness all the way to the ferry boat.

CHAPTER XXI
Two days later Lamplin received a note from Hendricks. It ran as follows:
Be at your office tonight at 9 o'clock.
Hendricks.

When the detective came, the doctor was busy examining under a powerful microscope some consumption germs which had that afternoon been sent him by a distinguished physician.

"Busy, I see," was Hendricks' greeting as he sat down in an easy chair and dropped his slippers on the floor.

"How are you? Through in a minute," responded the doctor. "I want to get at the nature of this batch of germs Conway sent me this afternoon. I know little about such things, but he always wants me to sanction his conclusions."

"What sort are they?" asked Hendricks attentively.

Lamplin laughed, with his eye to the microscope.

"Do you expect me to waste valuable lung power explaining things to you when your mind is a thousand miles away? Go to! What look at Benton?"

"Not much," answered Hendricks. "I'm stranded. Would you believe, old man, that night before last, after we got back from East Orange, I went home, went to bed, failed to sleep, got up, walked to Central park and back and then went out to Benton's?"

"I shouldn't have been surprised if you had taken your passage to Europe on a half inflated life preserver. But, really, did you go back out there?"

"That's what I did. You see, I was satisfied Montcastle's yarn was straight, and all at once it seemed to dawn on me that I had absolutely nothing to work on except the bullet which had lodged so lightly in the wall of the summer house."

"But Allen," put in Dr. Lamplin, removing one of the glass slides from his microscope and selecting another. "What?"

"No," Hendricks declared. "I haven't a blasted bit of evidence against him. The fact that he had quarreled with old Benton when Benton was towing with every soul around him wouldn't count for anything. So you see, it was the bullet or nothing. Anyway it kept me from sleeping. I crept into the grounds at the side gate and by the light of a dark lantern carefully examined the weed in which the ball had lodged, hoping that some idea would pop into my cranium, as it often does."

"You usually have ideas to spare," remarked Lamplin, adjusting the green shade over his eyes and looking again into his microscope. "Have you heard how Allen is getting on?"

"I don't know much about him," replied Hendricks. "Kola is looking after him. He has been about Benton's all day in the disguise of a laborer. Late this afternoon he sent me a hasty message that Allen was to be moved to a

private hospital up town. Kola promised to meet me here this evening."

"I am glad Allen will have medical attention," said Lamplin. "He was such a sad sight that I have not been able to stop thinking about him."

"It is the bullet that's troubling me," said Hendricks. "When I can't see natural reasons for a thing, it runs me wild. I can't account for the ball not having hit more force than it had. I have talked to pistol makers, gunsmiths and old sportsmen, but none of them can explain it."

Hendricks rose, took the ball from his pocket and unwrapped the tissue paper from about it. "You see," he continued, "the pointed end of it is scarcely flattened."

Dr. Lamplin examined the bit of lead. "It is certainly remarkable," he said. "You say the wood was soft?"

"Almost perfectly rotten. I believe I could have made a hole in it with my bare finger. I carry my little kit with me."

Lamplin went to the door. It was the adept.

"Good evening," said Kola. "Is Mr. Hendricks?"

"Here I am, my boy," the detective called out cordially. "Come right in. What's the news?"

The adept stood erect in the center of the room.

"You know," he began, "that Mr. Allen was to go to a private hospital up town?"

"Yes," said Hendricks impatiently. "Go ahead."

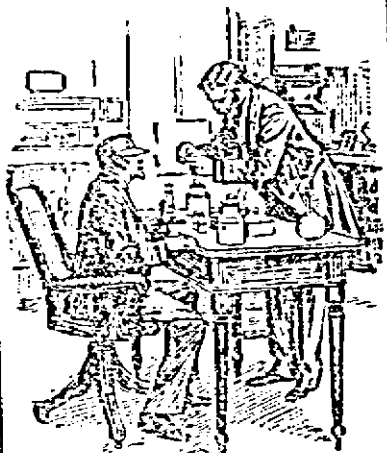
"Dr. Burton came after him and brought him over in his own carriage. I did not have time to wire you to be at the ferryboat landing on this side, so I followed in a cab."

"Good for you! Bully boy!" exclaimed the detective excitedly. "Well?"

"The carriage when it left the boat on this side turned down town instead of up. The driver whipped up his horses and drove fast. I instructed my caddy to keep them in sight."

"And he did it, of course," put in the detective. "I see it in your eye."

"They stopped at a lodging house, 343 West Thirtieth street. They



"It is the bullet that's troubling me," brought a ect out to the carriage and carried Allen in on it. He looked as if he were nearly dead."

Hendricks said nothing when Kola had concluded, and the adept, after studying the face of his master for a minute, sat down.

Dr. Lamplin swung his microscope to one side and began to place the glass slides into an envelope.

"Very strange, indeed," he remarked, his glance bent on his visitors. "A hospital certainly was the proper place for a man in Allen's condition. I wonder how Dr. Burton could hope to benefit him at a lodging house, and in such a quarter as that. Allen is not without means, it would seem. You'd better work on that idea, gentlemen."

"We can't go any further in that direction now," said Hendricks impatiently. He rose and began to walk to and fro, his hands clasped behind him.

"You think not, sir?" asked Kola, the animation gone from his countenance.

"No," answered the detective, stepping to a window and looking into the street. "If you can't connect Allen with the crime by other evidence than we have so far, it would be folly to tackle him on his deathbed. Look here, fellows. You have two leads. Stick them together and tell me something—explain one simple, little thing. Give me a reason for the ball from old Benton's gun being stopped by a rotten plank that would not impede the progress of a home-made bomb home if it struck it a fair head."

The adept smiled gloomily and shook his head.

"It seems to me," festered Lamplin, "that you have talked on the train. I can see no reason why the ball may not have flown through the ground, slowed up a little and then risen and struck the summer house."

"Bosh!" exclaimed Hendricks. "It went direct. It struck the wall exactly the height of old Benton's arm pit from the ground. For God's sake, don't speak!" Hendricks' wild round from the window, his eyes dancing with excitement. "Don't you have given me a glorious pointer! It is coming! Ah, ye gods, I have it—I have it! No, I am not exactly positive. I want proof."

Lamplin and the adept stared at him speechlessly as he began again to pace the floor, his hands linked and twisted together. Suddenly he stopped at the table and picked up the bullet.

"I say, Lamplin," he said in a voice that quivered, "put this under your glass and tell me if you detect on it certain marks of lead."

Lamplin started.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "An infant could have thought of that."

"You can let your life an infant didn't," joked the detective. "I'm a physician, I am."

"What is it?" asked Kola, rising in to the light of the doctor's lamp.

His question was ignored. Lamplin's fingers trembled as he placed the bullet on a piece of glass and slid it into place. He remained nearly to breath as he turned the piece of lead first one way and then another.

"Well?" said Hendricks, with bated

breath. "Do you see any?"

"Hundreds of them," replied the doctor. "You may look for yourself. If you'll wait, I will scrape some off on to a glass, and then you can see them more clearly."

"No, I'll take your word for it," said Hendricks. "Per devil! He has had a hard time keeping his secret."

"Faced death to do it, too," said Lamplin. "For a long time he was afraid to confide even in a physician."

"I understand now," said Kola bashfully. "Shall you go to him?"

"Want to go, doctor?" asked Hendricks.

"I should like to miss the climax," said the adept. "Get your chapsau, then. Once more, old man, you have put me on the right track by an inadvertent observation."

CHAPTER XXII
The three men took the Sixth avenue elevated to the Fourteenth street station and a cross-town car to Tenth avenue. No. 343 was a dismal, old-fashioned lodging house. The tell yell hung disconsolately in a sootier worn too large for it. A slatternly woman answered their ring. Hendricks bowed.

"Is Dr. Burton here?" he asked.

A look of indecision flashed into the woman's face.

"There are no doctors living here," she said evasively. "It must—perhaps you have the wrong number."

She was holding the door only partly open, but the detective pushed by her and stood inside. The others followed him. The woman shrank back against the wall and stood still, her face turning pale. Just then a door at the end of the hall opened, and a middle aged man came out.

"That is he," whispered Kola to Hendricks.

Dr. Burton came on and was about to pass by, but was stopped by a remark from the detective.

"I beg your pardon," said Hendricks. "Dr. Burton, I believe?"

The man addressed shrugged his shoulders and frowned.

"You have the advantage of me, sir," he said. "I don't remember having seen you before."

"I have not had the pleasure of seeing you before either," replied the detective. "Minard Hendricks is my name."

"What? You are the well known detective?" exclaimed the physician.

"I was told," went on Hendricks, "that you had brought Mr. Brooks Allen to this house from East Orange today."

"That is a matter I cannot talk to you about, Mr. Hendricks," answered Burton, who seemed to have recovered from his astonishment.

Hendricks primed and trilled.

"I don't care whether you talk about it or not," he answered, "but you may be unaware that in hiding Allen about in this way you are aiding a criminal to escape justice."

"What? Why, you don't mean that, surely?" exclaimed Dr. Burton.

"Allen killed Jacob Benton ten days ago and has ever since been suffering from the effects of a ball which passed through his body and lungs."

"Of course I shall offer no opposition," said Burton. "I had no idea Mr. Allen was injured till today. He sent me a message to come out to East Orange to see him. He showed me his wound and stated that he had accidentally shot himself and that it was to his interest financially to keep the fact from the Benton heirs. He was very

weak and asserted he would explain it all satisfactorily when he was stronger. He said if the Bentons thought his life was in danger they would not agree to sign certain papers. In other words, they would only be willing to give him his rights if they were sure he would live long enough to be of service to introducing his inventions to the public. I knew nothing about his affairs, and the explanation seemed plausible enough to me. We were to go to a private hospital up town, but on the way over to New York he seemed to change his mind and begged to be brought here. It seems he knows the landlady."

"Did he bring any papers with him?" asked Hendricks.

"He had a small tin box, but I do not know what it contained. It was taken to a room up stairs. We were going higher up, but he was too weak to be carried further, so we took him into the back room on this floor."

"How is he now?" asked the detective.

"Can't possibly live 24 hours," answered Dr. Burton. "He has lost nearly every chance of blood in him."

"Well, I see no reason for making an arrest," said Hendricks. "I'll run up to that room and look round. Which is it?" he asked, turning to the landlady.

"Second floor, back," she answered. "I leave, sir, you won't blame me. I had no idea that Mr. Allen—"

"Not the least in the world," interrupted the detective, turning up the staircase. "Doctor, you and Kola wait for me in the street."

Twenty minutes later Hendricks emerged with a package under his arm.

"I have found the missing papers," he said. "They are all in apple pie order. Allen was a villain."

As they were walking toward Fourteenth street Lamplin asked:

"Will it be necessary to make the fact public that Mr. Benton intended to take his own life?"

"No," replied Hendricks. "You and Kola must never mention it. I promised Ralph not even to allow his sister to know. The other facts, along with Allen's story, will be enough for the bloodthirsty reporters."

At Fourteenth street Hendricks stopped.

"I must leave you," he said. "I see my car coming."

"Where now?" asked Lamplin.

"To East Orange," was the answer. "I want to tell the young people about Allen and return these papers. I like that boy Ralph, and Montcastle isn't half bad."

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